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IN A WHOLE CASE."

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS**  
Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to the Editor. Communications for other purposes should be addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymous communications should be published. Orders for copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.S.W. 5th Ed. Lieber's P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12

**BIRTH.**  
On the 27th February, at No. 1, Bund, Yokohama, the wife of HERBERT IRVING BELL, of a daughter.

**MARRIAGE.**  
On the 26th February, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Kobe, and afterwards at Trinity College Chapel, Osaka, FREDERICK PARROT, to Dr. M. E. OSBORN CLAYTON.

**The Daily Press.**  
HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD, L.C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG, 10TH MARCH, 1904

In the last number which has reached us of the Bombay journal the *Times of India*, there is reproduced a highly important despatch from the Government of India to Mr. BRODRICK, dated the 22nd October last, and published last month. It deals with the question of India and tariff reform at considerable length and in an able manner. Our Bombay contemporary, while publishing the bulk of the despatch, has also a leading article which is worth reading by all those interested in the subject of the attitude of the various parts of the British Empire on the fiscal question. In response to Lord GEORGE HAMILTON's desire to receive suggestions, from the point of view of Indian interests, as to the resolution passed by the Colonial Premiers' Conference in London in 1902 in favour of preferential tariffs, the Indian Government made an endeavour to examine the conditions of Indian trade and finance in their relation to the present tariff, and to consider how they would be affected by any scheme of preferential duties within the Empire, and whether it would be of advantage to India to participate in them. The despatch has been characterised in India as succinct, lucid, and statesmanlike, and the *Times of India* declares that it will be difficult for the most convinced advocates of Imperial reciprocity to disagree with the logic of the document. The conclusion arrived at by the Indian Government is that it is unlikely

that any material advantage will accrue to India from participation in Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's scheme. We could not in this space of a single article follow the reasoning of the despatch with any minuteness, but we may try to give an outline of it.

At the present moment India enjoys the advantages of free interchange of commodities to an exceptional extent. If the matter is regarded from an economic standpoint exclusively, India has something, if not very much, to offer to the Empire; but she has a great deal to risk. The financial danger to India of reprisals by foreign nations is so serious that India would not be justified in embarking on any new policy, unless assured of greater and more certain benefits than the writers of the despatch have in mind. These three sentences give the main conclusions of the Indian Government. Of India's present enjoyment of free interchange of exports there can be no doubt. As the *Times of India* points out, Indian commerce already has the advantages for which tariff reformers at home are contending. There is not in India, as in England, a condition of rapidly rising barriers against the principal exports and of declining foreign trade. The circumstances giving rise to the demand for reform at home are absent in India, where the low tariff for revenue purposes only is entirely free from any trace of protection or preference, and, especially with the excise, acts as no barrier against imports. Of Indian export trade one half pays no duty at all, and the remainder is charged with relatively moderate duties, or, as in the case of the United Kingdom, with duties levied for revenue. What the Government have to consider, says the *Times of India*, is not how to secure a freer interchange of goods, but what would be the effect upon a freedom of interchange already existing in a unique measure of participation in a preferential scheme. The risks run by India from foreign reprisals are plain. Indian imports from the British Empire exceed exports by seven millions and a half sterling; Indian exports to foreign countries, on the other hand, exceed imports by upwards of thirty millions sterling. The despatch comments hereon:—"Inasmuch as India is a debtor country it follows therefore that we are at present dependent on our trade with foreign countries for the discharge of our net international obligations. This is an element of first importance in the consideration of the present question." Later, the despatch continues:—"By ten years of effort, sacrifice, and perseverance we have slowly built up a fair measure of public confidence in the stability of our finance. . . . But, if by a change of the fiscal policy, the balance of trade in our favour should dwindle or disappear, the whole work of ten years would be sacrificed, and a set-back to our trade, our revenues, and our credit would immensely outweigh any benefits that we might reasonably expect from a most unconditional surrender of our opponents in the war of tariffs." Against this danger, the preferential advantage which might be hoped for is light in the balance. If duties are not to be imposed on raw materials imported into the United Kingdom, India can receive no advantage in the home market for these. This would rule out all India's staple exports except wheat, the most fluctuating of all. Even wheat would have to meet the competition of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom itself on even terms. Indian and Ceylon tea already command the home market. The only articles of Indian production likely to benefit by preferential treatment are tobacco and indigo, unimportant items in the export returns.

The conclusion of the Indian Government's despatch considers the case of the United Kingdom adopting a policy of preferential tariffs or of retaliation, when if India adheres to her former principle of refusing to differentiate between different countries' import she might become the battlefield of conflicting interests in which she has no direct concern. A foreign country, secure in possession of a free and equal market for its goods in India, might be emboldened to penalise Indian trade in order to bring pressure to bear on the mother country or the colonies. This danger would be less threatening, says the despatch, if other countries were to know that India would be prepared, if need be, to retaliate in kind on their imports into India. In no circumstances, however, would India allow a policy of retaliation to develop into one of aggression. The writers of the despatch are hopeful that the mere announcement that India's hands are free to act against those penalising her exports will suffice to maintain her in enjoyment of her present measure of free exchange or even to

extend it. The *Times of India* points out that the able analysis of India's present fiscal policy contained in the despatch is inferentially a powerful argument in support of Mr. BALFOUR's plea for retaliatory powers. "India owes her present 'advantages partly to the nature of her export trade and partly to the circumstance that she has a tariff to bargain with. By using this tariff she has secured 'better terms for Indian coffee from pre-cessionist France; the memorandum broadly hints that by the freer employment of it more liberal terms might be 'extorted elsewhere, and that it must be regarded as a weapon held in reserve if the Powers attempt to make India the 'whipping-boy for a fiscally heretical England. This is precisely the position in which Mr. BALFOUR wishes to place Great Britain." We recommend all those who are interested in the subject to read the Indian Government's despatch.

Parade for the Hongkong Volunteers will be held at Head Quarters for Battalion Drill at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th inst.

The opening ceremony of the newly-constructed railway between Taiwah and Toroku in Formosa took place on the 28th ult. Mr. Goto, Chief of the Administration, being present at the ceremony.

Besides the two large battleships ordered from England, the Japanese Government has arranged, according to a Tokyo despatch to the *Osaka Mainichi*, that work will shortly be taken in hand for the construction of three destroyers at the Admiralty yard of Yokosuka. The despatch adds that the authorities have also decided to build a submarine for the Japanese Navy.

Recently, as our readers will remember, the *Toyoko Kisen Kaisha* s.s. *America-maru* was chartered by the Japanese Government, whose intention it was to utilise the vessel as a supplementary cruiser. The *America-maru* was almost ready at Yokosuka, but now it is considered that as so much damage has been done to the Russian fleet these supplementary vessels will not be required, and it is possible that the *America-maru's* war dress will be removed and the steamer returned to the Company for the resumption of the San Francisco-Manila run.

Yesterday morning, says the *Nagasaki Press* of the 27th ult., we received a call from Colonel Aboulah Youssef, the Turkish officer who, as previously reported in our columns, came to Japan for the purpose of offering the services of many of his countrymen to the Government during the war with Russia. In the course of an interview the Colonel expressed his regret that the authorities did not accept his offer, and stated his conviction that this war with Russia was a just one, and that the sympathy of the civilised world was extended to Japan in her hour of trial. He also stated that he had served under Viscount Kitchener in the Sudan and was intimate in that campaign with the late Sir Hector Macdonald. The Colonel left on the *Seydlitz* for India.

The new British battleship *Africa*, of which the first keel-plat was laid recently at Chatham, will be a vessel of the largest size. Her displacement at deep draught will be 16,423 tons, as compared with 12,164 of Nelson's ship the *Victory*, built at Chatham nearly 150 years ago. She is one of a class of eight battleships called after the principal parts of the British Empire. The *Africa* will be a battleship of the *King Edward VII.* class, and will be the largest and widest vessel ever constructed at Chatham dockyard. Her length "overall" will be 431ft. 9in., and her breadth 78ft. The engines will be of 18,000 horse-power, which will impart a speed of 18.5 knots. The vessel will have a powerful armament of broad-side loading and quick-firing guns. The ship's complement, exclusive of Admiral and Staff, will be 777.

#### MADAME CANDUTTI'S CONCERT.

As will have been already learnt from the express notices issued yesterday, Madame Candutti was obliged to abandon her concert, advertised for last night, owing to the breakdown of her piano. Madame Candutti leaves for Shanghai to-day, to fulfil engagements there, to the general regret of the music-lovers of Hongkong, who wish her better luck in Shanghai.

#### THE OPENING OF KONGMOON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Kongmoon, 7th March.  
At 10 o'clock this morning the Acting Commissioner of Customs personally hoisted the Chinese ensign on the Customs flagstaff, a guard of honour from the revenue steamer *Fei-hoo* presenting arms; the red ensign and the Chinese dragon flag fluttered from two houseboats, the temporary headquarters of H.B.M. Consul and the Commissioner of Customs respectively, while three guns boomed forth from the revenue steamer. The ceremony over, the general Commissioner of Customs invited all the foreigners present to his houseboat, where a bumper was drunk to the health of the new treaty port.

This was the Port of Kongmoon formally opened to trade.

H.M.S. *Moorehen* and the French gunboat *Argus* are in port.

The weather is cold and dull with every prospect of heavy rain.

## TELEGRAMS. JAPAN DURING THE WAR.

### REUTER'S SERVICE.

#### THE BOMBARDMENT OF VLADIVOSTOCK.

LONDON, 7th March.

A published telegram from Admiral Alexoff, transmitting the Commandant of Vladivostock's report, ends abruptly with the words "the enemy opened fire." Yesterday evening's messages, which are un-official, estimate the bombardment to have cost £20,000 in shells, mostly 6in. and 12in.

#### JAPANESE RELIEF FUND IN LONDON.

LONDON, 7th March.

The fund in London for the widows and families of Japanese soldiers and sailors has reached £7,600.

#### JAPAN'S ADVANCE ON MANCHURIA.

LONDON, 7th March.

Russian scouts report that the Japanese who had landed in Plaksin [?] Bay are returning, in order to try a more practicable route towards Manchuria. The passes are blocked with avalanches.

#### CONTRABAND OF WAR.

LONDON, 7th March.

Mr. Balfour says that Russia's declaration that coal is contraband of war is of great importance, and that he is taking steps to obtain more precise information.

#### PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MR. COWEN.

LONDON, 7th March.

Earl Percy, replying in the House to Mr. Toulmin, said he approved of the action of Sir E. Satow in ordering proceedings to be taken against Mr. Cowen, the Editor of the *China Times*, which had quoted certain defamatory articles against Russia.

#### NAVAL NOTES.

H.M.S. *Cressy* arrived from Mirs Bay yesterday morning; while H.M.S. *Talbot* left her moorings, presumably for a cruise. The s.s. *Mercedes* arrived from Wellington yesterday with 7,000 tons of coal for the Admiralty.

#### HOCKEY.

H.K.H.C. v. H.M.S. "VENGEANCE."

Played on the Club ground at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, this game ended in a win for the *Vengeance*. In the first half the *Vengeance* scored two goals; the Club one. In the second half the *Vengeance* scored another two, the game ending:—H.M.S. *Vengeance*, 4; H.K.H.C., 1.

#### FOOTBALL.

H.M.S. "CRESSY" v. H.M.S. "LEVIATHAN."

The semi-final in the Football Shield Competition was played on the Club Ground at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon. The *Leviathan* kicked off, making a rush on their opponents' goal. The *Cressy* keeper made a goal save within the first few minutes. Murphy, of the *Leviathan*, hurt his ankle and was carried off the field, being taken away to hospital in a ricksha. The *Leviathan* thus were one man short. McCoy (*Cressy*) scored the first goal; Mills (*Cressy*) a second. The *Leviathans*, though they played an excellent game, did not score in the first half. On the re-start the play was again very fast, the *Leviathans* having decidedly the best of it. Kinch (*Leviathan*) scored a goal; and a little later Oldham scored another, making the scores level. An exceptionally good game ended in a draw:—H.M.S. *Cressy*, 2; H.M.S. *Leviathan*, 2.

#### A MILITARY WEDDING AT HONGKONG.

Sergeant Thornhill, R.E., was yesterday morning, at St. John's Cathedral, married to Miss Austin, of Hongkong. Some 20 non-commissioned officers, in full-dress, white gloves, swords, etc., were present, besides a number of ladies, and a few civilians. Mr. Horley led the bride to the altar; Miss Rhoda Varcoe was bridesmaid; Staff-Sergeant G. H. Taylor, R.E., best man. After the marriage ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, the united couple passed down the aisle under crossed swords, making an exit from the Cathedral door amid showers of rice; while the bells burst forth in a merry peal from the tower. The party then proceeded to the reception, held in the rooms above the Soldiers' Club in Queen's Road. Included in the presents were a silver tea-service, presented by the Soldiers' Club; a silver table-centre, presented by the junior non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers; silver napkin-rings, spoons, screens, table sets, yachting-stand, punch-bowls, and many other useful articles.

#### WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 9th at 11.10 a.m. The barometer has risen slightly in the Yangtze valley, where pressure is now highest, and fallen in south China.

Gradients are moderate on the China coast and slight elsewhere. Moderate to fresh monsoon will prevail in the Formosa channel, and light variable winds over the China sea.

Forecast:—Light S. winds; overcast, dull.

### [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Tokyo, 24th February.

The daily question is "What news? what news?" The same reply is always given: "There is no news, this is the period of waiting." Strange as it may seem, battles require even more preparation than the acts of a play in a theatre, and the public must wait till all is ready. All clamour is useless; the managers keep the curtain down until they are satisfied that all is ready. We try to coax: if we have to wait, let us go and do our waiting in the place where the preparations are going on, let us amuse ourselves and pass the time watching! But the reply, courteously inflexible, is—what would a correspondent do there? Why, he would correspond, of course; and that is just the thing that cannot be.

The Japanese authorities are perfectly right. Secrecy regarding their plan of campaign is an essential to the success of their life-and-death struggle with the huge Power, the bully of Europe, and the insatiable devourer of Asia. From Port Arthur to Vladivostok is a long, exposed line of communications, which Japan can threaten at a hundred points, and keep the Russians in a fever of apprehension, running hither and thither to meet incessant alarms, while a tremendous, overwhelming combined move may be in preparation at some little-suspected spot. And if Russia occupied Korea, so much the longer line would she expose to swift descents of Japanese forces from the sea which they command completely. The trump card which Japan holds, by her sea power, is the ability to attack suddenly at any unknown point of a long line. Suddenness depends on secrecy. And secrecy and Pressmen are incompatible. One or the other must be sacrificed, and the Japanese are wisely determined that their national existence shall not be imperilled for the sake of British newspaper-readers or any other. The mere fact of letting one correspondent go forward would mean having to let all go; and if London papers, even without a line of information about troops, simply said, "Our special correspondent was last heard of at Biugbang" this would be immediately noted by eager Russians, who could infer that the correspondents would not be there if there was nothing to see. Moreover, if Pressmen were allowed on the scene, some one of them would surely be unable to resist the temptation to smuggle his "news" away despite all precautions and regardless of consequences; for there are such deeds done sometimes. Already two or three men have been plainly warned to leave the Far East entirely, because they were found dangerous in this way. A newspaper triumph might conceivably wreck an empire.

So, one begins to be afraid of saying even what is allowed to be seen. Day by day I see trainloads of soldiers leaving Tokyo in full campaign order, with all impediments for active service; for my own information I can count, pretty fairly, how many men fill a compartment of the train, how many there are per train, how many trains, and so on; and I would greatly like to tell you the figure which is in my mind, representing the troops that have passed down Japan's main trunk railway from the headquarters to the shipping place. I would like to tell you, but not to tell the Russians.

Some idea of the gigantic struggle that is to come may be gathered from the indications in the Tsar's published statements. He is reported to have declared that the Russian people must not look for early success, as it was intended to deal a tremendous blow with all the weight of the empire's forces, which would take months to prepare; meantime the Russian defence centres at Harbin, far in the interior. If the Tsar means what he is quoted as saying, he means to take up a position where Japan cannot attack so easily as from the sea, yet where he would constantly menace the Japanese if they confined their attention to the seaboard. This, then, would be a war with armies running into the hundreds of thousands, not mere tens of thousands as when Japan beat another supposed "Colossus," ten years ago. The war may range over thousands of miles of the wildest country, it may reach Titian dimensions, like those of Bajazet and Timur the Tartar, Genghis, and Kublai Khan. At any rate, I think there is no harm in saying that Japan appears to be ready for some such enormous effort.

There were in ordinary times 34 trains per day carrying passengers from Tokyo to Yokohama and further west. Now there are ten; the difference represents not necessarily a precise number of troop-trains, but so much ordinary traffic stopped to allow for military requirements. And the troop-trains are so frequent that the country people, at any rate the village children and many adults, seem to pass all their time now alongside the railway, cheering the soldiers as they are borne past from time to time. All along the line, about every half-mile, there are gay decorations on a somewhat elaborate scale, for simple peasantry; festoons of flags and lanterns, lighted up at night with occasional fireworks, devices in evergreens, model warships, and so on. And at night numerous bonfires are kindled, and the country-folk wait round these until late into the wintry nights, shouting loudly as the trains go by. At the stations, and in the streets of big towns, the enthusiasm takes more imposing form; whole streets are arched, festooned, gaily decked and illuminated after dark, while cheering crowds can sometimes be heard at midnight, in a breeze or two across the town.

All this brave show is touching, when one knows that such demonstrations in Japan are purely dutiful and by instruction, never spontaneous. These people are willing, eager, to show their devotion, but they never do such things of themselves. Paternalism

goes so far, with these dutiful people, that they never say "Hurrah" until the policeman, or the village headman, or some person in authority, signifies that this is the correct moment. They hang out banners joyfully, when told by the authorities. In such matters they invariably wait to be told. There is little or no spontaneity, as we understand it. Yet the enthusiasm is real and thorough, even though so docile and disciplined. A Japanese will be proud and happy to die for his Emperor, yet would never dare to cheer him when passing in the street, for such a thing has never yet been sanctioned.

At Shinbashi station I saw two women, perhaps mother and daughter, crying, and a small boy with them. He also cried, till he noticed a foreigner, and then he just stared gravely. He came forward a step or two, so I asked "What makes you cry, little man?" He managed to understand my Japanese, and said, "Father gone to war. Mother and sister, all crying." "Father cry too?" "Not a bit—disagreeable old beast!"

The more I see of the country and people now, the more I see history simply repeating itself. The world has generally imagined that the war of ten years ago between Japan and China was a farce, that the Chinese did not fight, and that the Japanese had a walk-over, proving nothing as to their capabilities. The world at large does not think very carefully. My view of that war, which I went through from beginning to end, was that the Chinese made by no means a poor fight; they did even better than I think some nations of Europe would do, and the Japanese won, not by a walk-over, but by sheer hard fighting and skillful tactics. They tackled an opponent just ten times their size, an opponent that had been long dreaded by the rest of the world. Now, Russia is no bigger than China. It fills more space on the map, but that is a disadvantage. I cannot help thinking it is the same old story of the torpedo and the whale; bulk counts for nothing against fire and force. The Chinese were defeated because of defects which the Russians also possess in very marked degree: officers steeped in penulion and corruption, more given to pursuits of pleasure and dissipation than to earnest work; men more clods, underpaid, brutalised, brave enough, but too dull-witted to be of use. I have not seen all the regiments of Russia, but I marched to Peking in 1900 with something like 20,000 Russians, of the same sort that will face the Japanese, and I could not help thinking they were like so many thousand sheep or bullocks. Armies of millions are valueless if made of material inferior to their opponents. From what I have seen of Russians and Japanese and Chinese in action, I think the points of essential difference between the war of 1904 and that of 1894 will prove surprisingly small.

One difference is in the number of foreign Pressmen and military attachés. In those days there were very few, only three or four of each; now there are shoals of them, dozens and scores of them. Japan treats them only too well; in this tedious "wait between the acts," the whole war passes its time dining and winning, attending lavish banquets offered by enthusiastic Japanese on one pretext or another, with geisha-dances, acrobats and jugglers, and all kinds of entertainment. Some of the foreign guests dine not wisely but too well in these festive gatherings, and make extraordinary exhibitions of themselves before their astonished Oriental hosts. "C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre!" In every village and mountain glen, there are daily enacted thrilling and touching scenes, worthy the cleverest pen or brush. But in Tokyo the daily complaint is "No news; we must wait."

#### HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Board will be held to-day, 10th March, at 4.15 p.m.

1. Mr. Ahmet Rumjahn pursuant to notice will move:—

That steps be taken by the Board to remedy the defects in the drainage system introduced by the Sanitary Surveyor into the block of buildings known as Nos. 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, and 60 Caine Road; and generally to remedy similar defects existing in any other property where the filth of one building is conveyed into the yard of another through open surface channels.

2. Questions by Mr. Ahmet Rumjahn and replies by the Acting Medical Officer of Health and the Surveyor thereon.

3. Further correspondence relative to the application for exemption from the provision of full yard spaces for Nos. 2 to 7, Star Street.

4. Application for permission to use the basement of No. 43, Cochrane Street, for the preparation of food.

5. Applications for licences and for the renewal of licences to sell food for man outside the markets.

6. Application for permission to sink a well on Marine Lot 185.

7. Application for the renewal of fat-boiling licences in respect of Nos. 5, 6 and 26, Temple Street, Yau-mat.

8. Correspondence relative to the paving of dairies and laundries.

9. Reports of the analyses of the public water supplies for the month of February, 1904.

10. Lime-washing Return for the fortnight ended the 1st March, 1904.

11. Rat Return for the fortnight ended the 7th March, 1904.

G. A. WOODCOCK,  
Secretary.



## WAR NOTES.

## CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The Acting Colonial Secretary notified us yesterday evening that the following telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been received:—

London, 8th March.

"Russian declaration as to contraband states as follows:—*En général tous les objets destinés à la guerre, sur mer ou sur la terre, de même que le riz, les vivres, et les chevaux, bêtes de somme, et autres pouvant servir dans un but de guerre et si elles sont transportées pour le compte ou à destination de l'ennemi.*

"Japan regards provisions as contraband of war when destined for the enemy's army or navy, or in cases where, being goods arrived at enemy's territory, there is reason to believe they are intended for use of his army or navy."

## THE JOINT PROTEST AT CHEMULPO.

*Le Courier Saigonnais* gives the text of the joint protest signed at Chemulpo on the 8th ult. by Captains Lewis Bayly, of H.M.S. *Talbot*, Bore, of the Italian cruiser *Elba*, and Senné, of the French cruiser *Pascal*, against the action of the Japanese Admiral Uriu at Chemulpo on that day. Translated, it reads as follows:—

"We the undersigned, in command of the three neutral warships, British, French, and Italian, in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 8th February, with respect to your intention of attacking the Russian warships now in this harbour at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of this day, the 8th February, have the honour to call your attention to the following declaration:—

"We consider that, according to the acknowledged rules of International Law, the harbour of Chemulpo being a neutral harbour, no country has the right to attack the ships of another country lying in this harbour; and the Power which contravenes this law is entirely responsible for all injury to life or property of persons in such a harbour.

"We therefore protest energetically against such a violation of neutrality, and we should be glad to hear your decision in the matter."

## GOLD AND SILVER FOR THE WAR FUND.

It seems probable, says the *Japan Mail*, that the idea started by Mr. Sonoda Kokichi at the big meeting of business-men and journalists a few days ago will become very popular. Mr. Sonoda's theory is that everyone has a greater or less sum of money sunk in gold and silver ornaments of various kinds, and that if these ornaments were handed to the Treasury a very large amount of specie would become available without any diminution of the country's floating capital. Mr. Sonoda did not stop at mere advice. He collected all such objects in his own possession, including gold cups and vases given to him by the Emperor, and he handed over the whole to the Bank of Japan. On every side we hear of people following his example. The Emperor's order that all the old gold and silver coins in the Imperial Treasury as well as all the bullion should be similarly dealt with is a sequel of Mr. Sonoda's suggestion, and those that know the Japanese predict that sacrifices of this nature will become the order of the day. The spirit of patriotism that prevails is something extraordinary. Even people in the lowliest circumstances are setting aside sums saved by daily efforts of hard self-denial in order that they may contribute something to the cause of their country.

## NEWS FROM JAPAN.

With regard to the sunken Russian cruiser *Varyag* at Chemulpo, the Japanese entertain hopes of raising her. Already a steam pinnace which was on her deck has been raised by the Japanese, and is now running in Chemulpo harbour on Government business.

On the 3rd inst. permits were granted by the Department for Foreign Affairs to war correspondents to accompany the Japanese forces to the front. Fifty-three foreign war correspondents, almost all of whom are either English or American, received permits, together with their interpreters and servants numbering twenty-six.

There are said to be at the present time five Japanese newspaper correspondents in Peking.

While there are renewed statements with regard to the shortage of provisions at Port Arthur, the Japanese appear to be well prepared in this as in other matters. According to a statement in the *Kobe Chronicle*, quite a number of speculators reckoned that the Japanese Government would require certain provisions and so laid in a large stock. They find, however, that they are mistaken. The Government has all it requires, having made some of its contracts as long as three years ago. The speculators have been done.

The Japanese Naval authorities have warned foreign newspapers in Japan that publication of the following items is prohibited without express official permission.

- 1.—Details or accounts relating to tactics.
- 2.—What relates to future war movements.
- 3.—The formation of squadrons and torpedo flotillas.
- 4.—Damage done to the Japanese warships and transports.
- 5.—The range of guns in action and the quantity of shots used.
- 6.—The position and name of the bases of Naval operations.
- 7.—The whereabouts of warships and transports.
- 8.—Particulars with regard to coal, fresh water, munitions of war, etc.

Not only is publication of information on the foregoing points prohibited, but if fragmentary accounts are published—words being left out here and there—such action will be regarded as a violation of this instruction, so long as readers can make out the actual meaning of the sentence.

## BOXING.

## A DISGRACEFUL ENDING.

We gave an account yesterday of the two earlier bouts at the boxing entertainment at the City Hall on the previous night. Up to that point all had gone well, and, if the first encounter was poor, the Lacey-Layton contest for the bantam-weight championship of the China Station was a game affair. With one of the judges, a good many of the spectators thought the verdict should be with Lacey, but we hold that the referee was correct in refusing to give a win to either. The taller man had somewhat the advantage, but Layton was the prettier boxer, and the ugly style of Lacey's two-handed rushes at him did not discount him; the punishment on his left ribs was what told most against him.

It was ten minutes before midnight when the main event was ready to commence. A very unnecessary amount of time was wasted after the interval, Morgan being visible in the wings of the stage, but St. Clair being out of sight. What was the reason of the long wait it is impossible to imagine. The meeting of the two men had been much looked forward to, and a good exhibition of boxing was expected. What actually occurred was far different. We can only describe the scene as disgraceful, and, if it does not damn heavy-weight boxing in Hongkong for a long time to come, then Hongkong patrons of boxing can put up with a lot. We do not propose to describe the affair in detail. At the beginning the referee, Mr. Ryan, came forward and announced that the fight would be under Queensberry rules revised, and that a blow would be allowed in a clinch when one arm was free. This arrangement, which we understand was in the articles, was the principal cause of the trouble. The first round had hardly commenced when St. Clair adopted his usual clinching tactics—not illegitimate, it may be remarked, however distasteful to those who admire straight-forward boxing. In the break-away the American took full advantage of the conditions. Morgan did not do so, and we doubt whether he fully understood them. Certainly the naval part of the audience did not, and shouts of "foul!" were soon ringing and continued through out. In the third round the affair nearly ended, for the referee in forcing a break apparently got a heavy punch in the ribs from St. Clair, and turned round and struck him in the mouth. The audience, for the most part, misinterpreted this action as a protest (!) against a foul. Shouts became absolutely deafening at this point. However, the fight continued. Morgan repeatedly got in, but only one blow of his was really serious, this being one in the first round, landing on St. Clair's eye. St. Clair went on clinching, tactics which Morgan evidently did not like, and which the audience much resented. The uproar continued, and it was difficult to hear the time-keeper's voice. Finally in the sixth round, after St. Clair, who had gone down twice and refused to do anything but clinch, had seemingly tried to throw his opponent, Morgan, who was having all the best of it, claimed a foul and held up his hands. St. Clair rushed in, struck him in the stomach, and as Morgan bent forward caught him another blow in the face. This finished the affair. Cries arose from all parts of the house, seconds were in the ring, and blue-jackets on the stage. The police stepped in and stopped the fight, which the referee gave (or tried to give, for his voice could not be heard) as a draw. With reference to the question of fouls, in justice to St. Clair it must be pointed out that, therefore, though he cautioned him (as he also did Morgan for some unknown reason) did not give any against him, and that Morgan made a mistake in throwing up his hands.

Morgan is a very fair, indeed over-chivalrous boxer; but he should know that it is permissible to take full advantage of the rules, and that these should be well-known before entering the ring. On the night's work the sailor should have won easily; his opponent evidently underrated him, and was in poor condition. St. Clair's style is not one which could ever be popular in Hongkong or in circles not accustomed to the clinching methods and other finesses of professional heavy-weights.

We trust that this affair will have one good effect, that it will make the authorities more careful in their supervision of boxing.

## GEO. FENWICK &amp; CO., LD.

## FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING.

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held in the Hongkong Hotel yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, declaring a dividend, and electing director and auditor. Those present were Messrs. A. Roger (chairman), W. H. Parlane, J. Rodger, Walter King, W. H. Parlane, S. J. Michael, Hart Buck, and W. G. Winterburn (secretary).

After the report and accounts had been read the CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, following the customary procedure we will, with your permission, take the report and statement of accounts as read, seeing that they have been in your hands for several days. Your directors hope that you consider the year's working satisfactory and that the proposed division of profits meets with your approval. We have been enabled to add another \$5,000 to the reserve fund, which now stands at the substantial figure of \$70,000. The item "sundry debtors" appears at a much higher sum than usual, viz. \$50,936.83. Since December 31st however, about \$46,000 of this has been collected, and the balance we expect to come in in due course; on the other hand, the whole of the

"sundry creditors" has been paid. You will also notice that 10 per cent. has been written off the stock-in-trade; this we considered a prudent measure in view of the rise in exchange tending to depreciate the dollar value of our materials. We have been kept fully employed during the year, and on many occasions had to work night and day in order to get the work executed in time; this remark especially applies to ship repairing, and I am glad to say that we appear to have given satisfaction to all concerned. In short, we have had a fair share, more especially structural engineering, and house work, such as hot-water installation, a branch we have had considerable experience in during late years. The lathes, machinery, and property have been kept in good order, and a number of new machine tools added. In May last, Mr. W. Parlane, who had served on the directors since the change of articles of association, and prior to that as a member of consulting committee, being ordered home by his medical advisers, resigned his position. Mr. Hart-Buck was asked, and consented to occupy the seat. The latter gentleman being about to leave the Colony, finds it necessary to resign, and Mr. Parlane consent to re-join the board, subject to the approval of this meeting.

There being no questions, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. W. H. PARLANE, in the seconding said he did not think he need say any more, after the Chairman's speech except to congratulate the shareholders on the possession of such valuable property. In fact, they had enough money to pay bigger dividends, but in view of other expenses it was perhaps better not to do so.

Mr. J. RODGER proposed that Mr. W. Parlane be re-elected on the board of directors.

Mr. S. J. MICHAEL seconded, and it was carried.

Mr. W. KING PARLANE said that Mr. Thomas Arnold be re-elected auditor.

Mr. HART BUCK seconded, and it was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN—I thank you for your attendance, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be sent out to-morrow.

## POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 9th March.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## DUMPING A DEAD BODY.

Inspector McNab presented Hong Cheng and Ho Lok, a Chinese man and woman, the first defendant with dumping the dead body of a Chinese girl in a side alley off Torsion Street on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 8th inst., and the second defendant with instigating the first to commit the offence. The child was left in the woman's care to be nursed while the mother was away at work, but it died on Tuesday morning. The second defendant, therefore, called the first and told him to take the child's body and dump it in some quiet side street, and she would give him 70 cents. However, as the man was in the act of dumping the body the police arrested him, when he told the whole story, and took the police to the house of the woman, who was also arrested. Placed before His Worship, they had no valid defence to set up, and were sent to two months' hard labour each.

## ILLICIT SWINE.

Inspector Williamson charged another batch of Chinese for maintaining hogs on premises without a licence from the Sanitary Board, and to the annoyance of the neighbours. They were fined \$1 each and warned that they must obtain the necessary permits or have their hogs confiscated.

BEFORE MR. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## EMBEZZLEMENT IN CANTON.

Leong Shi was arraigned before His Worship yesterday, having been arrested on account of information received from the authorities at Canton, on the charge of having embezzled 1,000 taels, the property of his employer, at that place. Evidence of the arrest was given, and the case remanded pending the arrival of the papers in the case from Canton.

## HONGKONG FIRE BRIGADE.

The report of the Acting Superintendent of the Fire Brigade for the year 1903 is published in the *Gazette*. We make the following extracts:—

In 1903 there were 49 fires and 55 incipient fires, as against 76 and 55 in 1902. The brigade turned out 60 times during the year. The estimated damage caused by fires was \$248,000 and by incipient fires \$2,704.

There was only an intermittent supply of water in the mains from 1st January to 16th May, and from 21st December to 31st December, during which period sea water was used as much as possible in order to save the fresh water. One serious fire occurred, during the period of intermittent water supply, on 4th April, at No. 271, Queen's Road West, where five houses were wholly destroyed, and the total damage was estimated at \$50,000 most of which was covered by insurance.

Three fires occurred in the harbour during the year.

A case of attempted arson was discovered at No. 205, Queen's Road West on the 18th April. The master of the tailor's shop on the 1st floor and his wife were presented, found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' and six months' imprisonment with hard labour, respectively.

A fire-escape arrived from England on the 17th November and is stationed at West Point. The conduct of the Brigade has been good.

It has been suggested by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government that there should be an annual competition. This should give a zest to the drills and tend towards smartness and efficiency.

An assistant engineer, with practical fire brigade experience, is expected from England this year. This appointment should be of great advantage to the brigade.

A new fire brigade station is much to be desired. The present one is too small for the requirements, and its position in a busy thoroughfare hampers the home drills and causes obstruction. A new and convenient site has been suggested, but will not be available for some time.

Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, Section 149, necessitates the provision of fire-escape for all new houses (and for previously existing buildings in three years) for every story more than forty feet from the ground.

## SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 9th March.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

## ALLEGED LIBEL.

Fifteen Indians appeared as defendants when T. Krins, the plaintiff, claimed from the sum of \$500 as damages for an alleged libel contained in a letter dated 25th November 1903.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), appeared for the plaintiff, and in the absence of Mr. M. W. Slade, engaged in another case, Mr. J. Hastings represented the defendants.

In the statement of claim it is said that the plaintiff, until his suspension from duty, was a superintendent of watchmen at the Lungshan branch of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s premises. The defendants were watchmen. The plaintiff had suffered damage from the defendants' libel and maliciously writing and publishing a letter, concerning the plaintiff, sent by them to Wilson, dated 25th November, 1903. The letter read:—"Sir,—We Indian Watchman staff of the Dock hereby report to you that unless we are better and fairly treated by the Head Watchman, Mr. Elvin, we will all resign from the company employment. Mr. Elvin is nothing but a downright rascal and rogue. How is it he allow those Portuguese watchmen of his at gate smoke sit down and sleep while on duty without reporting the matter to you or even find them one cent, but if it was any of our Indian found doing so, we will be reported at once to you and he will get us discharged or find \$2 or \$3 which we know very well you don't leave it, but all the same he find us and pocket the money. He has always been getting money from Mr. Elvin since he joined the Company again, but since we have stopped giving him any more money or cashman, when every new Indian is taken on, he has turn on us and does his utmost in getting us into trouble and make such lying (lying) reports about us to you. Therefore instance No. 3 (Ralla Singh) has lost his \$300 and more and Mr. T. Elvin promised him he will look after him and will do him a good turn and this is how he does it. The swindler after he has got the money, Mr. Wilson, Sir, we are very sorry to tell you this, but we can't help it. Mr. Elvin has driven Elvin to it. He has been receiving bribes of \$20 to \$30 from the sweepers of the yard for allowing them to carry off the sweepings to the Dust Boat from the shop with cuttings of brass, iron and steel. This can be proved if you will take the trouble to see it for yourself, and also he receive bribes from the night soil men that carry the soil out of the yard in the morning, by allowing them to do the same. He charged the one, the other day, for stealing brass from the moulder shop because the cooler did not have given him any money, the case would have been heard of if it had got the money he wanted from the man by his Chinese detective. The detective is a bad man, Mr. Wilson, same as Ah Man all the time squeezing money himself. And for Mr. Elvin where his wife got so many fancy and new dresses from—a new dress every other day—all from the money he got out of the Indians and what he squeezes he got from his Chinese detective. Mr. Wilson, do you allow Mr. Gomes to interfere in the office with what the Indian watchman doing and saying. What for you report about to Mr. Wilson, Portuguese watchmen no good, bye and bye all belong Portuguese, Indian men all finished. Also Mr. Elvin of the boiler shop has been interfering also with the Indians too. This is Mr. Elvin doing, teaching them what to say and go against the Indian and bye and bye all the Indian will leave and get the Portuguese instead. No 3 watchman can tell you this what they have been saying. Mr. Wilson if things do not change we will have to resign and let Mr. Elvin get all his Portuguese. It will please him, and his wife will be able to ride in a carriage and pairs and the Company will then see how they will like the Portuguese. There is no other Indian will come to this employment and it is so hard to employ the rascally way it is known all over Hongkong the rascally way that Mr. Elvin treats his Indian watchmen. P.S. that Mr. Elvin treats his Indian watchmen. We all the watchmen are ready if you want to swear to it that he always want bribes from us and if not please get him to swear when he was sick living at Tsim Tse Tsui he called three of us in his house and asked us to give money or if not when he rejoined he will send us away. Then we three men went to his house and paid him \$100. You want man who may speak English, but when one is employed Mr. Elvin do dismissed him because he says that any man who speaks English do not his duty properly, and to you he reports that no Indian is able to speak and understand English and therefore he keeps Portuguese on gates. Portuguese will never do as good duty as Indians." In consequence of defamatory expressions contained in this letter the plaintiff has been and is greatly injured in his credit and reputation and has been suspended by his employers until he can clear himself from the charges.

The defence stated that the defendants published the said letter without malice and bona fide believing all the statements therein to be true. It was the duty of the defendants and to the common interest of the defendants and said company for defendants to make complaint to and request investigation by the said W. Wilson of the matters set out in the said letter. By reason of the premises the said letter and all the statements contained therein were and are privileged.

Evidence was led.

The case was adjourned.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## CLAIM BY THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA.

Before the Chief Justice and a special jury the National Bank of China sought to recover from Chee On and Co., coal merchants, 22, Li Yuen Street, and Chao Lai Chin, of Kobe, the sum of \$84,000 odd due on bills of exchange drawn in Japan for payment in Hongkong, which were dishonoured, and charges incurred in connection therewith. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, and Deacon), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. W. Slade, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), appeared for the defendants.

This case was continued yesterday, when further evidence was led.

## NOTICE.

Owing to the Great Increase in the Furniture Business of Messrs. ACHEE & CO., we are requested by them to Reassume Management of the Photographic Business hitherto carried on in their name on our behalf. From this date we will continue the Photographic business at the same place under the name of

## LONG, HING &amp; CO.

All outstanding credit and debit accounts of the Photographic Business will be collected and settled by us.

Inspection is invited to the New Stock now on view.

## LONG, HING &amp; CO.,

PHOTO GOODS DEALERS,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong, 21st December, 1903.

## ARNHOLD, KARBURG &amp; CO.

## ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

## SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA FOR:

THE ALLGEMEINE ELECTRICITÄTS GESELLSCHAFT, BERLIN.

MESSRS. KOERTING BROS., HANNOVER.

THE COMPANY OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, BERLIN.

MESSRS. MIX & GENEST, BERLIN.

## PRIVATE ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANTS A SPECIALITY.

Fully detailed Estimates drawn up free of charge upon application to the above.

Hongkong 3rd December, 1903.

## CHINA &amp; MANILA STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-first ordinary general meeting to be held at the office of the general managers on the 19th March at 11 a.m., is as follows:—

Annexed we beg to submit to shareholders the annual statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1903, showing a debit balance of \$63,123.06 to be carried forward to new account.

The past year has been the most severe in the history of the company and the report is to a corresponding degree unsatisfactory. Competition has been keen and the earnings especially from Manila have greatly fallen away. The *Diamond* was sold, as recorded in last year's report, and the profit on her book value placed to profit and loss. No provision has been made for depreciation on the present fleet which consists now of the *Zofre*, *Rubi*, and *Perla*, but they are all in first class order.

Of the increased capital of 10,000 shares authorised December 28th, 1901, four thousand two hundred and seventy-five (4,275) have been applied for and fully paid up. A small number, on which the first calls only had been paid, were declared forfeited, and these are now the property of the Company.

Consulting Committee.—In accordance with the articles of Association, Messrs. N. A. Sials, D. F. Brown, and J. H. Lewis retire, but offer themselves for re-election. Mr. A. V. Ahear has been invited to join the board, and his appointment requires confirmation.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. T. Arnold and W. H. Potts, who are recommended for re-election.

## The accounts are as follows:—

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Balance brought forward from 1902	\$ 4,354.81
Consulting committee's fees	4,000.00
Auditors' fees	400.00
Interest	25,912.50
Exchange	5,230.05
Charge	6,955.77
Depreciation on boats, moorings & stores	988.58
Loss on working account	148,770.12
	\$297,657.92

## BALANCE SHEET.

Profit on sale of S.S. <i>Diamond</i>	\$ 142,748.40
Unclaimed dividends written off	562.50
Amount at credit of underwriting account transferred	31,223.36
Balance	63,123.06
	\$297,657.92

## ASSETS.

Value of fleet <i>Rubi</i> , <i>Zofre</i> , and <i>Perla</i>	\$ 1,486,377.75
Value of Hongkong boats and moorings	3,475.25
Less depreciation for 1903	175.25
	\$ 3,300.00
Value of Manila boats and moorings	4,135.32
Less depreciation for 1903	105.32
	\$ 4,030.00
Value of stores on hand	17,005.01
Less depreciation for 1903	595.01
	\$ 16,410.00
Coal on hand	15,137.00
Proportion of premium on current policies	54,759.37
Sundry debtors	15,194.36
Outstanding freights 1903	50,068.55
Cash	1,282.58
Balance of profit and loss account	63,123.06
	\$1,710,319.27

## SHIPPING NOTES.

## COAL.

The Norwegian steamer *Esu* arrived from Barry Dock, with nearly 4,000 tons of coal, yesterday. She experienced fine weather to Gap and her cargo consisted of 4,450 tons of coal. She experienced similar weather to the *Esu*.

## RICE.

The China Navigation s.s. *Hanyang* arrived from Saigon yesterday with rice. She experienced fine to Paderan; dirty (fog and rain) from thence to port. The French s.s. *Bourbon* arrived from Saigon yesterday with 1,950 tons of rice for the Man Fat Hong.

P. & O. s.s. *Malacca*, Capt. A. F. Street, arrived yesterday. She left Singapore on the 3rd inst., experiencing light airs and calms on the passage up.

KOBE TO HONGKONG.

Capt. W. Ellis, of the E. & A. s.s. *Eastern*, from Kobe, reports that after leaving Kobe on the afternoon of the 3rd inst. he experienced fresh to strong easterly winds through the Inland Sea. N.E. gale across the Eastern sea; strong N.E. winds from Fuzhou Island to Osaka; thence to port N.E. winds and thick hazy weather, raining at intervals.

SALE OF A "GEN" BOAT.

The Glen line steamer *Genlyne* has been sold to Mr. Hironomi, of Osaka, who about eighteen months ago opened a steamship service from Tsuiga to Vladivostok. The price paid for the steamer is said to have been 200,000 yen.

## TRADE MARK



TELEPHONE No. 135.

## THE FAVOURITE BRANDY OF THE

## FRENCH

## MARTELL'S

• \$23.00 PER DOZEN.

• • • \$31.00 PER DOZEN.

V. S. O. P. \$51.00 PER DOZEN.

V. V. S. O. P. \$93.00 PER DOZEN.

Even their cheapest quality is recommended

by the Medical Faculty for Invalids and

delicate people.

## SOLE AGENTS

## H. PRICE &amp; CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [41]

## ROYAL

## BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

To be used always for raising cake, scones, hot tea-biscuits, rolls, muffins, crusts, etc.







# ROBINSON PIANO Co. LD.

## FOUR REMARKABLE PIANO - PLAYERS.

APOLLOETIE - - - - - \$450  
APOLLO - - - - - \$550

## APOLLO "MASTER" PLAYERS.

PLAY EVERY NOTE  
OF THE PIANO,

SECURING EFFECTS OF  
TREMENDOUS  
IMPRESSIVENESS

(OTHER MAKES PLAY 30 NOTES  
LESS).

"APOLLO" PLAYERS  
for Hire.

APOLLO SUBSCRIPTION  
LIBRARY.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1904. [640]

### INSURANCES

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-  
SURANCE CO.  
OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [199]

### PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to  
GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE  
against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.  
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1897. [12]

### THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COM- PANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.

Incorporated 1851.  
Cash Security ... .. \$25,719  
Total Losses Paid ... .. \$25,719,240

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [194]

### NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO

FIRE and LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept  
First Class Foreign and Chinese RISKS  
against FIRE at Current Rates.

Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSUR-  
ANCE. Prospectuses on application.

TURNER & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1903. [267]

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1902,  
£16,378,771.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... .. £3,000,000 0 0  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... .. 2,750,000 0 0  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... .. 887,500 0 0  
II. FUND FUNDS ... .. 2,367,215 14 10

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above  
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [1838]

### THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to accept RISKS at Current Rates.  
HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING CO.  
Hongkong, 28th November, 1903. [2160]

### LUNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current  
rates.

SIEMSEN & CO. [1]

## OUR PARIS LETTER.

Paris, 5th February.  
Never have the French devoted so much  
attention to the King's speech as they have  
done this year. This Paris Press has done the  
right thing at the right time by devoting  
more space than usual to the royal address,  
emphasizing that part referring to the  
reconciliation between England and France.  
The fact with which King Edward abstained  
from making any comments on the present  
situation of the Powers towards each other  
has made a very favourable impression on the  
French nation in general. The political world  
is in a joyful mood, and feels confident that the  
declarations, as expressed by His Majesty,  
will have the best effect for the progressive  
development of the cordial relations established  
between the two countries. The French in  
their heart wish to remain friends with  
England; they have suffered long enough for  
not doing this, and are desirous to forget the  
past, and march henceforth hand in hand with  
Great Britain. The Nationalists, as an in-  
fluential political body, are no longer a power;  
they have had their day, and been found  
wanting. Being no longer able to lead their  
countrymen astray, they keep quiet—what they  
ought to have done from the first. Newspapers  
containing "Le Discours du Roi d'Angleterre"  
sold like hot cakes in Paris; everyone felt  
anxious to see what His Majesty would say  
about France. To the agreeable astonishment of  
most Parisians the speech contained a great  
deal that was interesting to them. The con-  
clusion of an arbitration agreement with the  
French Republic was excellent news, so was  
King Edward's happy reference to the exchange  
of international courtesies between himself and  
President Loubet. No one can question the fact  
that a spirit of mutual friendliness, and a better  
appreciation of each nation's good points  
and foibles, has sprung up with most gratifying  
rapidity since His Majesty's visit to Paris,  
nearly twelve months ago. Anglo-French re-  
lations are cordial, and politicians on both sides  
of the Channel are anxious to preserve this  
state quo.

Hopes of a peaceful settlement between  
Russia and Japan are almost no longer en-  
tertained by the majority of Parisians, who  
looked upon as now unavoidable. The nearer  
the struggle approaches, the more are the  
French determined not to be involved in any way  
in it, remembering that "They who in quarrels  
interpose, must often wipe a bloody nose." Japan  
is blamed for having allowed Russia's  
military preparations have been going on since  
some weeks unchecked, yet we are assured that  
she is peacefully disposed. A strange way of  
interpreting affairs! Belief is becoming  
general in many countries here that mediation  
would but aggravate the critical situation.  
France, while remaining neutral, will show  
firmness in safeguarding her interests in the  
Far East, which, like those of other  
Powers, including Britain, must not be allowed  
to suffer. It seems, reading through the  
lines of the latest reports, as if the Tsar  
is invoking a new ally; if so, we are on the  
point of seeing the struggle entering upon a  
fresh phase. It is, however, well not to believe  
everything that circulates in the way of sen-  
sational news; much better to wait events, and  
draw one's own conclusions. Wild statements  
must be expected, and received *en grano salis*.  
Russia is actually pursuing her old tactics—  
that of trying to throw dust in the eyes of the  
public. The reported concessions by Russia to  
Japan are a case in point; those well versed in  
geography and geographical ignorance on the part  
of the Muscovites. Liberal and noble as Russia's  
policy intentions are, her willingness to let  
Japan claim a protectorate over the whole of  
Korea south of the 39th parallel of latitude,  
but situated elsewhere—illustrates Russian  
cunningness to deceive those that place too  
much confidence in the Government of the  
Tsar. Japan is too wide awake for her to be  
easily misled by Russian diplomacy, however  
skillful.

The complete revolution to take place in the  
British army has not been allowed to pass  
unnoticed; so far the French, while commenting  
in a general way on the subject, have not  
been exactly equal to the task of digesting  
the Arnold-Forster scheme for the reform of  
the War Office in London. The new project  
is viewed here as a partial adoption of  
the German system, based on methods  
of organisation in vogue at the British  
Admiralty. The *Echo de Paris*, an influential  
organ, observes that it is easy to find a few  
functionaries about their business and calling  
it "purging" the War Office; but it is harder  
to reform the Intelligence Department which  
has made the British Army its stock-in-trade  
of the whole world. The late South African  
war is responsible for a great deal, and Con-  
tinental nations have had cause to laugh at  
England and her army. Not that it lacked  
valour, but was in need of organisation. This  
defect will shortly be remedied; it is time a  
complete revolution in the organisation of the  
British army took place. French military  
authorities speak favourably of the new scheme,  
and will be pleased to see it a confirmed success.

Were it not for the marvellous tales of  
"high-jinks" reported from the South of  
France, and which go a long way towards con-  
soling weather-impressioned Parisians for their  
own lack of gaiety, meteorology in this capital  
would be worse than it is. There is very little  
sun in Paris since some time, and present  
dullness is only natural. The weather still  
continues to be most villainous in every respect,  
and considerable damage, both on land and sea,  
has been done by the recent gales. Floods too  
have become general in many parts of the  
provinces, and low-lying suburbs of Paris;  
farmers in certain places are positively be-  
wildered what to do for the best; fields have  
been converted into lakes; hair-breadth escapes  
are reported. The water has risen so rapidly  
in some localities that farmers have not really  
had time to save their cattle; it was as much  
as they could do to save themselves and their  
families. Terrible distress prevails in the  
provinces in consequence; the Government is  
doing all it can under the circumstances;  
voluntary assistance is never found wanting in  
France at such times, and some of the  
rescuers and relief parties have had veritable  
battles to fight before being able to save human  
lives, and those of cattle.

Though not the most exclusive club in Paris  
the *Epatant* is one to which most well-known

Parisians flock to on opening-day. The annual  
picture show held in and organised by the  
Cercle de l'Union Artistique never fails to attract  
thousands of visitors every year. *L'Epatant* is not,  
as many persons might imagine, the real name  
of this large Parisian Club, that appellation  
being conferred, merely on account of its size,  
and the gorgeous nature of the pictures dis-  
played, and the princely entertainments given  
from time to time. The most celebrated artists  
in Paris always contribute to the annual ex-  
position; lovely paintings are always to be seen  
in the spacious salons, many being the works of  
members of this stylish club. This year's art  
show is a much better one than that  
held twelve months ago. The sensational picture  
Duan of the Castellane children, a wonderful  
study in red and white, some are of opinion that  
this celebrated painter is not quite so good as  
formerly. The two pictures of the late M. Ger-  
ome were of course draped in crape. The beautiful  
portrait by Chattran of a lady and her daughter  
is worthy of its author. One cannot help  
expressing surprise on contemplating the  
contributions of Bonnat, consisting of a  
severe and masterly portrait of Marshal Field,  
and the portrait of a doll—decidedly eccentric  
for so aged and distinguished an author. The  
best pictures in this year's show are certainly  
portraits. Mlle. Marie-Anne Erlon by Jules  
Lefebvre—who also exhibits at the rival club  
show of the Cercle de la Rue Volney—is an  
excellent production of art. Now salons or  
picture shows continue to be opened every year  
in Paris, apart from numberless private shows.  
Parisians find patience and time to visit the  
Salon d'Automne—the latest addition—the *Salon  
des Refuses*, that of the *Incoherents*, and several  
others, equally attractive and singular. French  
artists have but one aim in view, to have their  
works recognised by their fellow creatures;  
prizes count for little, since so many of them  
do not get rewarded and others who do not. Where  
do all the pictures which one sees in the course  
of the year go to? The Jews are believed to  
purchase the majority of them; they command  
more money than do Christians, so get the  
pick of the market.

Another alarming incident occurred a few days  
ago on the ill-fated Paris Metro, causing  
temporary panic, and considerable confusion.  
The motor of the train caught fire, and began to  
smoke, and flames, and huge sparks, at a point  
between La Chapelle and Bercy, again a work-  
man's quarter—owing to a short circuit. The  
frightened passengers immediately leaped from  
the carriages, and frenzied stampedes to the  
nearest station followed. Had it not been for  
the fortunate fact that the train was on the high  
level system, at the time of the accident, instead  
of on the underground section, the tragedy of  
last August would have been repeated.

The delay in shortening the journey between  
Paris and London does not rest on the shoulders  
of the French. Since some years they have  
proved that the English railway authorities  
are the only persons to blame. The new services  
between London and Paris in 6½ hours is  
welcomed; the French hope that this time the  
English will carry out their promise; the  
run from Calais to Paris and vice-versa could not  
be shortened; as much cannot be said of that  
between London and Calais—the most wearisome  
part of the whole journey. The examination  
of luggage on the train is a good idea, and  
will save trouble.

Best for the Skin and Complexion.

**CALVERT'S  
CARBOLIC  
TOILET SOAP**

(Soothing, cleansing and antiseptic.)  
Pleasant to use, especially to sufferers from  
perspiration, and most refreshing in hot climates.

J. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

## CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.



Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood  
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus  
Rot, and Damages.

LUTGENS, EINSTAMM & CO.,  
Sole Agents for China.  
Hongkong 1st July, 1902. [2890]

## HIRANO WATER.

PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST  
Bottled in Japan by H. E. REYNELL & Co.

Beware of JAPANESE IMITATIONS.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS,  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [449]

## "THE EAST OF ASIA."

(Published Quarterly.)

CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest,  
Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the  
people, Customs, &c., of the Far East.  
The kindly Press criticisms, both Continental  
and American, that the production of this  
Magazine has evoked is eloquent testimony of the  
growing merit of the publication.

Price ... .. \$1.50.

On Sale at "NORTH CHINA HERALD  
OFFICE, Shanghai.

MESSRS KELLY & WALSH  
Hongkong;  
and all leading Booksellers in the Far East

Hongkong, 14th February, 1903.

## FOR SALE,

MAP OF THE SKIANG or WEST  
RIVER

From Hongkong to Wuchowfu,  
Showing the Ports and Colling Places  
Opened to Foreign Trade, 1897.  
Published at Daily Press Office.

Price 25 Cents, Cash.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1897.

## TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 2, "MAGDALEN TERRACE,"  
MAGAZINE GAP.

Apply to—  
SPANISH PROCURATION,  
Hongkong 1st July, 1903. [72]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS in a Building  
facing the Canal, British Concession,  
Shamoen, Canton.  
Apply to—  
V. P. MUSSO & CO.,  
Shamoen, Canton.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1904. [629]

TO LET.

NOS. 5 and 6, BARROW TERRACE  
Kowloon. Available 1st March.  
Apply to—  
THE SAM WANG CO. LD.  
Hongkong, 5th February, 1904. [428]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, QUEEN'S GARDENS as  
from 31st December, 1903.  
Apply—  
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.  
Hongkong, 12th December, 1903. [77]

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE (in FLATS).  
No. 4, RIFON TERRACE.  
No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.  
No. 15, WONG-NEL-CHONG ROAD,  
facing Race-course.  
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing the  
Polo Ground.  
OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT  
ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).  
GODOWNS, No. 3A, BLUE BUILDINGS.  
GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1904. [75]

TO LET.

NEWLY-BUILT HOUSE in Bonham  
Road, (erected on Lot 591).  
Apply—  
40 & 86, WING LOK STREET.  
Hongkong, 20th February, 1904. [547]

TO LET.

FIRST and SECOND FLOORS of No. 34,  
Queen's Road Central, opposite the  
General Post Office, after March 31st, 1904, at  
present occupied by Messrs. Powell & Co., and  
the Cosmopolitan House. This house is  
especially suitable for people who are seeking  
places for hotel purposes.  
Please apply to—  
YEE SANG FAT,  
at the above address.  
Hongkong, 29th December, 1903. [380]

TO LET.

OFFICES, CENTRAL POSITION.  
No. 6, ROBINSON ROAD.  
No. 33, CONDUIT ROAD, Six rooms.  
Tennis Court.  
No. 71, WINDHAM STREET.  
And others to suit various requirements.  
Land and Estate Broker.  
Hongkong, 12th February, 1904. [73]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 32, PRAYA EAST.  
Nos. 4 & 8, CASTLE ROAD.  
Nos. 15, 17 & 19, SEYMOUR ROAD.  
Nos. 74, CAINE ROAD.  
Nos. 4, MACDONNELL ROAD, possession  
from 1st April.  
Apply to—  
COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Hongkong, 5th March, 1904. [430]

TO LET.

TO LET, with possession from 1st March,  
1904.  
One Suite of ROOMS (2), on the GROUND  
FLOOR of the Hongkong Club Annex,  
Suitable for Offices.  
For particulars apply to the undersigned.  
C. H. GRACE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1904. [569]

TO LET.

NOS. 4, 5, 6 and 9, AUSTIN AVENUE,  
Kowloon, at moderate rentals, with  
immediate possession.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND  
FINANCE CO. LD.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1904. [102]

TO LET.

ONE SPACIOUS NEW GODOWN,  
very suitable for Dry Goods.  
Apply to—  
W. LYSAGHT,  
153, Wanchai Road.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1903. [76]

TO LET (FURNISHED).

For 6 months from 1st April, 1904.  
"EGGSFORD" SIX-ROOMED  
HOUSE at the PEAK.  
Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1904. [271]

TO LET.

FROM 1st April, HOUSE "FERNSIDE"  
Robinson Road.  
Apply—  
E. M. HAZELAND,  
35, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1904. [627]

TO LET.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, BATH-  
ROOM, CROCKERY, SERVANTS' QUAR-  
TERS, etc., in Robinson Road.  
Apply to—  
C.  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1904. [628]

## NEW ORIENTE HOTEL

CORNER REAL AND MAGALLANES, WALLED CITY.

MOST MODERNLY EQUIPPED HOSTELRY IN MANILA, P.I.

Latest and most Sanitary equipment. Electric Lights and Call Bells. Elegantly  
Furnished Rooms. Coolest Dining Room in Manila.

RESTAURANT

Handsomely decorated. Cool and pleasant. Best of attendance. Private dining  
rooms for parties. Only the best of wines and liquors. Under the direction of Mr.  
and Mrs. Nowirth.

BAR

Under the direction of American mixologist. Anything you want served promptly  
and pleasantly.

BILLIARD ROOM

Thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Brunswick-Balke tables. Export Markers in  
attendance.

STABLES.

Fine turnouts for the guests of the hotel. Elegant rubber-tired carriages, fast  
horses, good coachmen. The New Oriente Hotel is now open for inspection.

SIMON SCHNEER & CO.,  
PROPRIETORS.

## JAPAN COALS.

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.  
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG BRANCH—HONGKONG BUILDINGS, 108, HOUSE STREET

OTHER BRANCHES:  
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,  
Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,  
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimomatsuki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki,  
Kuchino, Sasabe, Maiduru Miki, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State  
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail  
and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mitsu, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and  
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujimoto, Mamota, Manoura, Onoura Otsuji,  
Sasahara Tsubakuro, Yoshinaka, Yoshio, Yonokihara, and other Coals.  
N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong

## TO LET

TO LET.

"THE EYRIE" (PEAK).  
on the Top Floor.  
Nos. 13 & 17, MOSQUE JUNCTION.  
No. 13 & 21, BELLIOS TERRACE.  
Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1904. [397]

TO LET.

Shamoen, Canton.  
ONE or more FURNISHED ROOMS, in  
excellent situation.  
Apply to—  
X. X.  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1904. [582]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"LEWKNOR," the PEAK, for 18 months  
from middle of March. Well Furnished.  
Less than 15 minutes from tram.  
Apply—  
M. W. SLADE,  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1904. [331]

TO LET.

"BRAKENKNOWE," No. 35, Conduit  
Road, Six Rooms and Garden  
Possession from 1st May.  
Apply to—  
C. F. DE CARVALHO,  
Care of H. and S. Bank.  
Hongkong, 15th February, 1904. [519]

TO LET.

WELL VENTILATED FLOORS at  
No. 57 and 59, Queen's Road Central,  
suitable for Offices, or residential quarters, with  
every convenience. Rent very moderate.  
Apply to—  
POOHOMULL BROS.,  
57, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1904. [694]

TO LET.

2ND and 3RD FLOORS, No. 35, QUEEN'S  
ROAD CENTRAL; suitable for Office.  
Apply to—  
WING CHEONG,  
35, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1903. [74]

TO LET.

"TANG YUEN,"  
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.  
European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine  
and Accommodation.  
Apply—  
MANAGERESS,  
Macdonnell Road  
or  
FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. [71]

TO LET.

MRS. GILLANDERS,  
"GLENWOOD,"  
21, CAINE ROAD.  
Hongkong, 20th March, 1903. [2626]

TO LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED  
ROOMS, with Bath.  
Apply to Mrs. MATHER,  
2, Pedder's Hill.  
Hongkong, 1st January 1892.

TO LET.

YING KEE,  
REFRESHMENT CONTRACTOR and  
CATERER.  
Ball Suppers, Dance Suppers, Picnics, Lun-  
cheons, and A la Mode Catered for.  
Culinary, Crochery, and Table Linen on hire.  
For Terms, apply to—  
YING KEE,  
(First Floor) 50, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong, 12th December, 1903. [9434]

## FUK LEE.

FRESH MILK SUPPLY DEPOT.

No. 41, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1870.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1904. [626]

"UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND"  
has reached Hongkong, where a  
Permanent Studio has been opened near the  
G.P.O. and WATKINS, LTD., Queen's Road  
Central.

1st Lesson write any Word.  
2nd Lesson write 40 Words a Minute.  
11th Lesson write 120 Words a Minute.  
21 Lessons to Completion of Full Course.  
TERMS: \$50, or by Instalments. No Books  
to Buy, or other Payments to make.  
May be learned in One Month; the very  
Dullest in 12 Weeks.

OUR ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS  
OFTEN



## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
 Mar. 8, EASTERN, British str., 3,586, Wistthrop Ellis, Kobe 3rd March, General—Ginn, Livingston & Co.  
 Mar. 9, AMERICAN, British str., 3,526, John Williams, Barry Dock 5th Jan., Coals—ADMIRALTY.  
 Mar. 9, BOURBON, French str., 997, Antoni, Saigon 5th March, Rice—CHINESE.  
 Mar. 9, CRESSY, British cruiser, from Mrs Bay. Barry Dock 2nd January, Coal—ORDER.  
 Mar. 9, HANYANG, British str., 1,206, Caswell, Saigon 5th March, Rice for Kobo—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
 Mar. 9, KANSU, British str., from Canton.  
 Mar. 9, MERCEDES, British str., 3,008, J. S. McGeorge, Wellington (N.Z.) 10th Feb. Coal—NAVAL STORES.

## CLEAN RANOS.

AT THE HONGKONG MARINE OFFICE.  
 4th March.  
 Belmont, British str., for Yokohama.  
 Belmont, British str., for Shanghai.  
 Belmont, Am. str., for Manila.

## DEPARTURES.

4th March.  
 BELLEF, British str., for Japan.  
 BELLEF, German str., for Yokohama.  
 CHOWA, German str., for Rangoon.  
 IMPRESSO, British str., for Vancouver.  
 PAUSANG, British str., for Moji.  
 FUME, German str., for Swatow.  
 HANYANG, British str., for Kobo.  
 KANSU, French str., for Saigon.  
 KANSU, British str., for Swatow.  
 KANSU, British str., for Calcutta.  
 LOKING, British str., for Shanghai.  
 LOKING, German str., for Rangoon.  
 PENTAGON, British str., for Rangoon.  
 TITON, German str., for Auping.  
 WILHELM, British str., for Canton.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

9th March.  
 ARIENS DOCK—Beechley.  
 K. W. on Dock—H. I. G. M. S. Moeve.  
 H.M.S. (Long, Ellen, Richman, Sangtang, Liu Tan, Elor, Sclent, Seester, Stalburg, Taichow, CONTEMPORAN DOCK—Sulphur.

## VESSELS PASSED ANJER.

Feb. 20, British str., Orrella, Patanzo, Oct. 6, from Rotterdam for Batavia.  
 Feb. 20, German str., Harburg, Holborn, Nov. 25, from Hamburg via Australia, for Batavia.  
 Feb. 22, British str., Islander, Wright, Feb. 21, from Christmas Island for Singapore.  
 Feb. 24, British str., Palgrave, Counts, from Hongkong.  
 Feb. 24, Dutch str., Oengaren, Van der Putten, Feb. 24, from Batavia for Rotterdam.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.  
 THE Steamship  
 "SAXONIA,"  
 Captain Bremer, will be despatched for the above ports (O-DAY, the 10th inst., at 4 P.M. For freight apply to  
 HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
 Hongkong Office.  
 Hongkong, 4th March, 1904. [652]

## FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship  
 "EASTERN,"  
 Captain W. Ellis, will be despatched as above to SYDNEY, the 11th inst., at Noon.  
 This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.  
 This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.  
 A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.  
 N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamer of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.  
 For Passage, apply to  
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 10th March, 1904. [623]

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 This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.  
 This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.  
 A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.  
 N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamer of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.  
 For Passage, apply to  
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 10th March, 1904. [623]

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## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., via PORTS OF CALL	COROMANDEL	Brit. str.	G. M. Montford	P. & O. S. N. Co.	12th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	AXA	Brit. str.	G. W. Gordon	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	15th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, &c.	BOERNE	Brit. str.	G. W. Gordon	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	PAK LING	Brit. str.	G. W. Gordon	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	28th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MACHAON	Brit. str.	G. W. Gordon	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	12th April.
LONDON & ANTWERP	TELENACHUS	Brit. str.	G. W. Gordon	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	26th April.
BREMEN, via PORTS OF CALL	SYDNEY	Brit. str.	G. W. Gordon	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	22nd inst., at 1 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ROON	Ger. str.	Ellis	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	16th inst., at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BAMBERG	Ger. str.	Miltzoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	21st inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAMBA	Ger. str.	Lunig	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	22nd inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ABESSINIA	Ger. str.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	8th April.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BRIGAVIA	Ger. str.	Schulke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	10th April.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	Borok	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	18th April.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ARTEMISIA	Ger. str.	Gronmeyer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	23rd May.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MARBURG	Ger. str.	Stern	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	17th May.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	RIESEA	Aus. str.	Stabile	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	15th inst.
TRIESTE, &c., via SINGAPORE, &c.	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	G. W. Gordon	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	20th April.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	IDOMENEUS	Brit. str.	G. W. Gordon	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Early April.
NEW YORK, via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	AFRIDI	Brit. str.	Geo. R. Wallace	STANDARD OIL CO.	About 23rd inst.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c.	KENNEBEC	Brit. str.	G. W. Gordon	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	30th inst.
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c.	E. OF CHINA	Brit. str.	G. W. Gordon	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	27th April.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA via JAPAN.	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	J. Truebridge	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	16th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE via N'SAKI, &c.	VICTORIA	Brit. str.	J. Truebridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	24th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON	NINCHOW	Brit. str.	W. E. Craven	PORTLAND & ASIATIC CO.	24th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	INDRAMA	Brit. str.	Ellis	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	To-morrow, Noon.
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	CHIKOTU	Brit. str.	A. F. Street	P. & O. S. N. Co.	8th April.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	MALACCA	Brit. str.	Brehmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 11th inst.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SAXONIA	Brit. str.	Mozzi	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TRIESTE	Aus. str.	Mozzi	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	21st inst.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	CHIKOTU	Brit. str.	H. Kraft	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	KWANGSE	Brit. str.	R. P. Summers	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 13th inst.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SIMLA	Brit. str.	H. A. Haraldsen	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	13th inst., 10 A.M.
TAMSWI, via SWATOW & AMOY	STRUYE	Jan. str.	H. A. Haraldsen	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	17th inst., 10 A.M.
TAMSWI, via SWATOW & AMOY	FRIDTJOF	Jan. str.	H. A. Haraldsen	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	20th inst., 10 A.M.
FOOCHOW, via SWATOW & AMOY	TRIUMPH	Jan. str.	H. A. Haraldsen	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	23rd inst., 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	TRIUMPH	Jan. str.	H. A. Haraldsen	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	13th inst., 10 A.M.
SWATOW, WIMAWEL, CHEFOO & T'SIN	HAICHING	Brit. str.	H. Kraft	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, D'light.
MANILA	KANSU	Brit. str.	T. W. Garlick	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 9th inst.
MANILA	TRENTON	Brit. str.	W. Ellis	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	To-morrow, Noon.
MANILA	EASTERN	Brit. str.	W. Ellis	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	12th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	13th inst., 10 A.M.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	R. W. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	19th inst., 10 A.M.
MANILA DIRECT	ISCHIA	Ital. str.	Maganzini	CARLOWITZ & CO.	12th inst., at Noon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship  
 "COROMANDEL,"  
 Captain G. M. Montford, R.N.R. carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, etc., on SATURDAY, the 12th MARCH, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuable cargo for France, and Tex. for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's bill of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to  
 E. A. HEWETT,  
 Superintendent.  
 Hongkong, 8th March, 1904. [1]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.  
 (Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.  
 Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEBRON and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLOA.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship  
 "ISCHIA,"  
 Captain Maganzini, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at Noon. At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to  
 CARLOWITZ & CO.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1904. [4]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.  
 VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
 1903.  
 "AFRIDI" ... early April.  
 For Freight and further information, apply to  
 DODWELL & CO., LD.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 29th February, 1904. [1125]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.  
 S.S. "WING CHAI,"  
 Captain Samuel Bell Smith.  
 DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on week days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Excursion Sundays, at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao week days at about 2 P.M. and Sundays about 7.30 P.M. FARE—(week days) 1st Class including cabin and servant, \$3. Return Ticket \$5.

On Excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Single Ticket \$3. Return Ticket \$5. Return Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on board or at Macao Hotel \$5. On Sundays \$5 extra will be charged for each Cabin which has accommodation for two or more Passengers.

Wharf at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.  
 The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip Every Sunday, and takes only 34 hours to reach Macao.  
 MING ON & CO.,  
 2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street.  
 Hongkong 8th September, 1903.

NAT. AL. LINE OF STEAMERS.  
 THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to  
 DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
 General Agents for China and Japan.  
 Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. [8]

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer  
 "SAN CHEUNG,"  
 551 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for Canton at 8 P.M., on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.  
 First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Meals, \$1 each.  
 Cargo Freight very moderate.  
 J. TREVOUX & CO.,  
 No. 128, Connaught Road Central.  
 Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [27]

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.  
 "Empress" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).  
 R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA" ... 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 30th Mar.  
 R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 20th April.  
 R.M.S. "ATHENIAN" ... 3,882 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 27th April.  
 R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 11th May.  
 R.M.S. "TARTAR" ... 4,425 Tons ... SATURDAY, 21st May.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ... via St. Lawrence 200 ... via New York 262.  
 Intermediate and 2nd Class ... 240. ... 242.

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPEROR" STEAMSHIPS passing through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.  
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to  
 D. F. BROWN, General Agent,  
 9, Colindale Street.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS LEAVING  
 "M. STRUYE" ... SUNDAY, 13th March, at 10 A.M.  
 "FRIDTJOF" ... THURSDAY, 17th March, at 10 A.M.  
 "TRIUMPH" ... SUNDAY, 20th March, at 10 A.M.  
 "TRIUMPH" ... WEDNESDAY, 23rd March, at 10 A.M.

On account of the present state of political affairs, all the Company's new steamers have been requisitioned for transport service, and the above-named chartered steamers have been secured instead for maintenance of the Company's coastal services. As soon as the state of affairs permit, the Company will resume running with its specially designed new steamers.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.  
 T. ARIMA, Manager  
 Hongkong, 10th March, 1904. [15]

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL REMARKS.

YOK



Sirius, 2nd class cruiser, 3,600 tons, Capt. C. H. Moore, Hongkong



